NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We lay before our readers, some other documents in the series of those from which the injunction of

tion of Texas had been for the present declined by the Government of Texas. We thus learn that one, at least, of the most important communications between this Government and Texas was not made in writing. There are other communications, no doubt, of equal importance, of which no record has been preserved. We have seen among the documents, for example, no written or printed account of the agreement or understanding between the two Presidents as to the employment of our land and naval forces, the commander of the former of which is instructed to put himself, as promptly as practicable, in communication with the President of Texas. There must have been some such agreement or understanding; or how would the President of Texas know for what purpose the commander of the forces of the United States had put himself in communication with him?

Secondly. That our Government was well aware, when it volunteered its proposition to Texas to be annexed to the United States, that the Government of Mexico "did not regard Texas as an independent Power, but as a rebellious province," and would act accordingly in its relations with Texas.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS IN RELATION TO THE U. STATES AND TEXAS. FROM WHICH SECRECY HAS BEEN REMOVED.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1844. To the Senate of the United States :

In snewer to the resolution of the Senate of the 29th of time, requesting a copy of additional papers upon the subject of the relations between the United States and the Republic of Texas, I transmit a report from the Secretary State and the documents by which it was accompanied. JOHN TYLER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 1844.

To the President of the United States :

SIR: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred th on of the Senate of the 29th of last month, request ing the President to communicate to that body a copy of the answer of the Secretary of State to the letter of the Texian Charge d'Affaires of the 14th of December, 1842; of the etter of Mr. Murphy of July 8th, 1843; and of the communication of the Texian Charge referred to in Mr. Upshur's letter of January 16th ultimo, showing that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of Texas had been, for the present, declined by the Government of Texas, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the two first-mentioned papers, and of others connected with

There is not on the files of this Department any commu nication from the Charge d'Affaires of Texas showing that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of that country to the United States was temporarily declined nor any thing to show that such communication was eve made, in writing, to the late Mr. Upshur.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Wishington, Faraus Mind States, woney to acknowledge the receipt of the notes of the 14th of December and 24th ultime, of Mr. Van Zandt. Charge d'Affaires of Texas, the first inviting the attention of this Government to the character of the war waged by the Mexican Republic against Texas, and the other relating to the Government of the United States a peace between those two countries. In reply, the under signed has the honor to jusorm Mr. Van Zandt that a copy of the notes referred to has been communicated to the Min-ister of the United States at Mexico, with an instruction from this Department upon the subjects to which they relate. The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Van Zandt renewed assurances of his high consideration DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Thompson

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 31, 1843. Srn: I transmit a copy of two notes addressed to thi Department by the Charge d'Affaires of Texas. The first dated the 14th ultimo, requests the interposition of this Gov ernment for the purpose of inducing that of the Mexican Republic to abstain from carrying on the war against Texa by means of predatory excursions, in which the proclama-tions and promises of the Mexican commanders are flagrantly non-combatants seized and detained as prisoners of war, and private property used and destroyed tirely concurs in the opinion of Mr. Van Zandt that practices such as these are not justifiable or sanctioned modern law of nations. You will take occasion to converse with the Mexican Secretary in a friendly manner, and represent to him how greatly it would contribute to the advantage as well as the honor of Mexico to abstain altogether from predatory incursions and other similar modes of warfare. Mexico has an undoubted right to re-subjugate Texas if she can, so far as other States are concerned, by the common and lawful means of war. But other State are interested-and especially the United States, a near neighbor to both parties-are interested not only in the res toration of peace between them, but also in the manner in which the war shall be conducted, if it -hall continue. These suggestions may suffice for what you are requested to say, amicably and kindly, to the Mexican Secretary at present but I may add, for your information, that it is in the contemplation of this Government to remonstrate in a more formal manner with Mexico at a period not far distant, unless she shall consent to make peace with Texas, or shall show the disposition and ability to prosecute the war with respect-

The second note of Mr. Van Zandt is dated the 24th in stant, and relates to the mediation of the United States for the purpose of effecting a recognition by Mexico of the in-dependence of Texas. You will not cease in your endeavors for this purpose, but it is not expected that you will deviate from the instructions which have heretofore been given to you upon the subject.

the subject dispassionately and impartially, and to lose no time in coming to an accommodation with Texas on the basis of a recognition of her independence." This suggestion of the British Government has been communicated by Lord Conley (the English ambassador at Peris) to the French Government, which has approved of the same, and forwarded the necessary instructions upon the subject to her Minister in Mexico. It is therefore the desire of my Government, in order that there may be a concert of action, that the Government, and as subordinate in all in order that there may be a concert of action, that the Government, and as subordinate in all in order that there may be a concert of action, that the Government, and as subordinate in all in order that there may be a concert of action, that the Government, and the subject to her many be a concert of action, that the Government, and the subject to her subject to lose no time in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negotiated with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negotiated by the United States and other Powers, and as subordinate in all in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title of the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title of the United Sta

in the series of those from which the injunction of secrecy has lately been removed by the Senate.

The most material points disclosed by these papers are—

First. That there is no written evidence in the Department of State of the important fact stated in Mr. Upshur's letter of January 16th, 1844, that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of Texas had been for the Texas will have washed her hands from the blood of these who perish in the fetal strife, having sought by every those who perish in the fatal strife, having sought by every honorable means to avoid the calamities of war and the miseries and destruction of human life which must follow. An apthis resort, Texas, conscious of the correctness of her motives and the justice of her cause, will, relying upon the God of battles, take the issue and shide the result.

Actuated by an overruling necessity and the paramou principles of self-preservation, my Government has sanctioned the partial invasion of the Mexican territory, that we might remove the ravages and horrors of war (which th Mexican Government designed to inflict on us) from our own country to that of our enemy. Our object is not to extend of Mexico, or to inflict upon her citizens the cruelties and in human freatment which has characterized her warfare against us. But in battling for peace, even upon our enemies' soil, while they shall feel the force of freedom's arm when nerved to the conflict by repeated wrongs and injuries, our acts shall still be governed by a nobleness of principle and a magnanimity of conduct worthy the age in which we live, and becoming the descendants of that race from whom we claim

I avail myself of this occasion to offer Mr. Webster re- tary of State, and the papers by which it was accompanied newed assurances of my distinguished consideration ISAAC VAN ZANDT. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c.

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Webster .- [EXTRACT.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MEXICO, MARCH 14, 1843.

In obedience to your instructions, I then alluded, in most friendly and respectful terms, to the character of the war now going on between Mexico and Texas, and told him that, whilst our Government was determined to observe the strictest neutrality in that war, it felt that it was its duty to remonstrate in the most respectful manner with both Governments against the predatory forays, really not war, which were now made by both Mexico and Texas, and to urge upon both the abandonment of such a system, the only conse-quences of which were individual suffering and calamity. He replied, (very much excited,) that Mexico did not regard Texas as an independent Power, but as a rebellious province, and that prisoners taken were not entitled to any of the privileges of prisoners of war, but that they were rebels, and would be so treated, and that no suggestions on the subject from other Governments would be received or listened to.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Legare. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) JULY 8, 1843.

SIR: It is a painful part of my duty, and of extreme deli cacy in regard to my predecessors, to make known to the De-partment of State that the friendly policy of the United States towards the Republic of Texas seems to have been greatly isunderstood throughout the country, as well by th rnment as the people. Wherever I have been, one general entiment seems to pervade all parties, importing an ill feeling, and, in some instances, resentment towards the Govern-ment of the United States. L have endeavored to trace this feeling to its source, and in that effort have been led to be lieve that it has arisen partly from a general misunderstand ing, or want of information of the true policy of the United States towards this Republic and that of Mexico, and partly from the fact that our public archives have not been always or wholly hid from the eye of public curiosity. I have more than once heard the substance of despatches from the Government of the United States to this legation, and from the Government of the United States to Mexico, (which from their very nature must have been intended to be sacred to our own legation, and purely confidential,) talked of and discus sed by well informed political disputants, and cited on one occasion to prove that Texas could not look to the United States for countenance and support in any emergency, but that her whole hope rested upon the friendly offices of Eng-

land and France.

I have been laboring since I have been here to place the archives which I have in some state of regularity, assorting effort. Signal documents I have, and giving some order to the material papers. Set them. But it is a vain kept with so much being Rhuch, and the hard to be a set to confused and incorrect, affording no guide whatever for papers. pers or documents sought for, that you can obtain no infor mation in any regular or certain connexion. Moreover, many import nt papers are not recorded; some recorded in the wrong book, out of all connexion; and almost all that are recorded have their places on the record out of all order, rcumstances, it is impossible for me to find out or know, om any thing that appears here on the files or on the re cords, what has been or what now is the policy of the Gov groment of the United States towards this Republic and that of Mexico, or what questions of negotiation have existed or now exist between the United States and this Republic. I might, perhaps, make a rough guess upon the papers before me; but those questions are of a nature too delicate and important to be acted upon without surer data. It may be that the residue of the archives at Austin would supply all these defects in the files, and it may be that they, too, have been long exposed to the eye of every busy or curious observer. Under these distressing and harassing circumstances, I must await instructions from the Department of State on all

abjects intended for my future action. In looking over the record and correspondence books and heir indexes, I feel constrained to recommend that a new set of books be furnished to this legation, and that a clerk be employed to copy in regular order, and record, all the papers documents, despatches, &c. proper to be recorded. Where the files here are deficient, they can doubtless be supplied from the Department of State. This would be a work of some three or five months perhaps; but, until it is done, no one can tell, hereafter, what has been the political action of

this legation in time past. The office in which I have been compelled to place the archives, though the best I could get in this small town, is very open, and exposes the archives to the danger of being lamaged in case of severe rains. I wish to know of the department, if expenses incurred in fitting this office up in better style will be allowed by the department as part of the coningent expenses of the legation. Mechanic work is his here, and timber scarce and high; and I am told that Mechanic work is high would] cost about \$100 or \$150 to make this office comfortable and dry in winter. I should be very glad to be enabled to place this legation in proper order before the meeting of Congress; for the session will be one of vast importance. A major general will be elected by Congress to command the army, and an efficient expedition will be at once set on foot against Mexico. This party, which will carry on these acagainst Mexico. This party, which was towards the United tive measures, entertains kinder feelings towards the United States than does the Executive party; indeed, they some-

times call the Executive party the "English party." I send with this letter another newspaper, the Vindicator, and beg your attention to a paragraph marked, as containing the avowed sentiments of the Adn the avowed sentiments of the Administration in regard to the United States. If it be true, as that paragraph alleges, that the United States has not kept her faithful promises with Texas, why, then, we have not much to complain of. Your archives will enable you to instruct me fully on that subject,

argument in urging the Mexican Government to reconsider , treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as f her rights of full sovereignty to no other Power. A messen ger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico, as beare of the despatch already communicated to the Senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the Senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened o do in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the despatch of her Government which was communicated by me to Congress at the opening of its present session. The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently-appointed Envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so s on as the final action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his in structions be understandingly prepared.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1844.

> MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, MAY 17, 1844.

To the Senate of the United States . In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13t ustant, relating to a supposed armistice between the Republics of Mexico and Texas, I transmit a report from the Secre

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, MAY 16, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

To the President of the United States : The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resol ion of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting the Prosident to communicate to that body the copy of the armistic agreed upon between Mexico and Texas, and a copy of Pre sident Houston's proclamation declaring the same, provided the evidence of such armistice and proclamation be in the Department of State, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of and extracts from all the papers on file in thi Department which relate to the subject of the resolution. Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Murphy to the Secretary of State .- [EXTRACT.] WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) JUNE 16, 1843. rable the Secretary of State of the United States. SIR : I arrived here last night, and hasten to send you the enclosed proclamation of President Houston, declaring armistice between Texas and Mexico.

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an official communication has been received he Department of State, from Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires near this Government, founded upon a despatch he had received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, announcing to this Government the fact that the President of Mexico would order a cessation of hostilities on his part, and the establishment of an armistice be-tween Mexico and Texas, and requesting that the President of Texas would send similar orders to the different officers comnanding the Textan forces:

And whereas the President of Texas has felt justified,

rum the dispositions evinced by this act of the President of Mexico, and the nature of those dispositions, in adopting the proposed measure, and ordering the cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas:

Therefore, be it known, that I, Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that an ARMISTICE is established between Texas and Mexico, continue during the pendency of negotiations between th two countries for peace, and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities (should such an intention hereafter be itertained by either party) shall have been formally an ouced through Her Britannic Mejesty's Charges des Af ires at the respective Governments, and the revocation of his proclamation; and all officers commending the forces of exas, or acting by authority of this Government, are here-

testimony whereof by an of function day of func,

D. eighteen hundred and forty-three, and of the dependence of the Republic the eighth, SAM. HOUSTON.

By the President Anson Jones, Secretary of State.

lation of a letter from Don J. M. Tornel, Minister of War of Mexico, to General Adrian Woll, comman der-in-chief of the army of the north. God and Liberty !- MEXICO, JULY 7, 1843.

By the accompanying documents your excellency will be fully informed that Mr. Samuel Houston has proclaimed an armistice in the department of Texas, in consequence of the admission of the propositions made by the lawyer Robinson, with the view that they should serve as a basis for a discus sion, which may lead to an agreement calculated to preserve the rights of the Republic and to combine its interests with those of Texas; and as unalterable consistency and good faith should ever attend the operations of the Government, it has resolved to admit, in the name of the nation, the propo sitions for an armistice, and that such armistice be concl-

between the two parties agreeably to the laws of war.

In consequence, his excellency the Provisional President directs me to inform you that hostilities against Texas are to be immediately suspended at all points of the line under your command; that you are to withdraw to it your advanced parties and parties of discovery and observation, and all other forces which you may have destined to molest the enemies in the country occupied by them; that you are to suspend, while the armistice lasts, your march towards the centre of Texas with a strong body of cavalry, as you had been order ed to do, by putting yourself at its head, in the supreme or ders of the 2d and the 28th of June, and in those carried by your field adjutant, lieutenant of cavalry, Don Jose Wash-ington Eayrs, by post on the 5th instant. You will not, however, fail to employ, in the settlement, enlistment, and equipment of the said body, and of the forces under your nmand, the \$180,000 which have been sent to you in two parcels, nor to make the other preparations in your power; because, until the negotiation shall arrive at a definite conclusion, we should be prepared for peace or for war, as the sacred interests of the Republic may require. In order that the armistice may be concluded in the terms

In order that the armistice may be concluded in the terms fixed by the usage and practice of war, you will give official notice to Mr. Samuel Houston that he should appoint commissioners, who, jointly with those chosen by your-elf, may form the stipulations according to the following rules to be observed on your part :

1. The armistice shall be submitted for the approval of the supreme Government, notwithstanding that hostilities are to immediately suspended. 2. It shall be stipulated in the armistice that the so-called Government of Texas shall send commissioners to this capital of the Republic, who may make to its Supreme Govern-

ment the propositions which they may judge proper, on the basis of the propositions brought by the lawyer Robinson, and which are to serve as subjects for discussion.

3. The armistice shall last all the time necessary for that

My opinion is, notwithstanding all their vaporing and ga-conade, that the most agreeable thing to Santa Anna wou be an authoritative interposition of our Government to put an end to the war, as he would then say that we were too I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedies

ervant, Mr. Calhoun to Messrs. Van Zandt and Hende

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, will thank Mr. Van Zandt and General Henderson to furnish him with any information that may be in their power in reference to any armistice, or proposed armistice, between Texas The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer Mr. Van Zandt and General Henderson renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration. J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson to Mr. Calhoun. The undersigned, &c., in reply to the note of Mr. Cal-houn, Secretary of State of the United States, of yesterday's date, have the honor to submit for his information the fol-lowing facts in relation to the origin and history of the al-leged armistice between Mexico and Texas, to which he

By the terms of a convention concluded between Teras and Great Britain on the 14th of November, 1840, the British Government agreed to offer its mediation for the set-tlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of the recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico. In pursuance of this convention, the mediation of Great Britain was tendered to and declined by Mexico, information of which was communicated to the President of exas. Afterwards, in the year 1842, representations were nade by Texas to Great Britain, France, and the United made by Texas to Great Britain, France, and the United States, requesting their joint interposition for the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and Texas. To this request, the Governments of France and the United States indicated their ready willingness to accede. The British Government, however, for reasons deemed by it sufficient, declined to be thus associated, suggesting, at the same time, that each might act separately. Subsequently, the Texian Chargé d'Affaires in London was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the British Government that the mediation, as before pursued, was utterly hopeless, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico had been directed to propose a new feature in the same to Mexico.

In the month of May, 1843, in reply to the representations upon the subject made by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico to General Santa Anna, the latter indicated his willingness to agree to a suspension of hostilities,

d'Anaires in mexico to General Santa Anna, the latter indi-cated his willingness to agree to a suspension of hostilities, and to receive commissioners from Texas to treat on the terms of a peace. This fact was communicated by Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Texas to the President of Texas on the 10th June, 1843, who, on the 15th of the same month, issued his proclamation for an armistice, annexing certain stipulations by which it should be terminated. When these were communicated to General Santa Anna, through the British Charge d'Affairs, he declined to assent to them the British Charge d'Affairs, he declined to assent to them, suggesting that it would be better that the terms, duration, &c. should be arranged by commissioners appointed by the respective Governments for that purpose. Information of this was communicated to the Texian Government, both through the British Charge d'Affaires in Texas, and in a communication from General Woll to General Houston, in which it was stated, in substance, that he (General Woll) was authorized by General Santa Anna to appoint commissioners to meet any persons similarly commissioned by Texas sioners to meet any persons similarly commissioned by Texas to arrange the proposed armistice. In pursuance of this, the Texian commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Mexico. They were instructed that no arrangement mad by them would be binding until approved by the President When the agreement entered into by them was submitted to the President of Texas, he declined approving it. Referring to Texas as a department of Mexico was a sufficient reason for its prompt rejection, and precluded all possibility of official action under it.

The negotiations having thus terminated, and this agree ment being held to be null and void, there is at present near subsisting arrangement of any character between Mexico and Cexas.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to off to Mr. Calhoun J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

EXCUSES FOR BEING OUT LATE.

The March number of Hood's Magazine cam out a few days too late, but the following apology for it is so truly in the writer's best vein, that we cannot regret the accident, and only hope it will cause no loss to him. Poor editors have little need to have bad health added to their other ills.

"Tax Ecso.—The writer of the following letter gum cribers will be to give the epistle entire, verbation et literaim, as addressed to the editor."

"Sin: By your not cumming out on the Furst I con-clude you are lade up, being notorus for enjoyin bad helth. Pullmery, of course. Like my poor Robert—for I've had a littery branch in my fammily—a periodical one like your such well knew what-it was to write long-winded articles with Weekly lungs. Poor fellow! As I often said, so much head work, and nothin but Head work, will make a Cherubbin of you, and so it did. Nothing fut write, write, write, and read, read; and, as our Doctor says, write, write, and read, read, read; and, as our Doctor says, write, write, and read, read, read; and, as our Doctor says, write, write, and read, read; it has been at a district still said. white, write, and read, read; and, as our roccos says, it's as bad to studdy till all is brown, as to drink till-all is blew. Mix your cullers. And wery good advice it is, when it can be follered, witch is not always the case; for, if necessity has no Law, it has a good deal of Litterature, and Authers must rite what they must. As poor Robert used to say about seddontary habits, its very well, says, he, to tell ne about—like Mr. Wordsworth's single man as grew dub de—sticking to my chair; but if there's no sitting, says he ther'll be no hatching; and if I do brood too much at my desk it's because there's a brood expected from me once week. Oh, its very well, says he, to cry Up, up with you and go and fetch a walk, and take a look at the daisier when you've sold your mind to Miffy Stofilis; and there's Divil waiting for your last proofs, as he did for Doctor Fors I know it's killin me, says he; but if I die of ove work it's in the way of my vacation. Poor boy! I did all I could to nurridge him: Mock Turkey soop and strong slops, and Wormy Jelly and Island Moss; but he could not eat. And no wonder; for mental labor, as the Doctor said wares out the stummack as well as the Branes, and so he'd been spinning out his inside like a spider. And a spider he did look at last, sure enuff—one of that sort with long spin-dle legs, and only a dott of a Body in the middle. Another bad thing is sittin up all nite, as my Sun did, but it's all agin Natur: not but what some must, and partikly the writers of Politicks for the Papers, but they ruin the Constitution. And, besides, even Poetry is apt to get prosy after twelve or one; and some late authors read very sleepy. But, as poor Robert said, what is one to do when no day is long enuff for one's work, nor no munth either: and to be sur April, June, November, and September are all short munths but Febber very! However, one great thing is, relaxing—if you can. As the Doctor used to say, what made Jack a dull boy? why, being always in the workhouse and never at the playhouse. So, get out of your gownd and slippers, says he, and put on your Best things, and unbend yourself like a Beau. If you've been at your poetical flights, go and look at the Tems Tunnel; and if you're tired of being Witty go and spend an hour with the Wax Work, The mind requires a Change as well as the merchants: so, take my advice, sir—a mother's advice—and relax a little. I know what it is: you want brassing, a change of Hair, and more stummuck. And you ought to ware flannin and take tonicks. Do you ever drink Basses Pail? It's as good as cammomile Tea. But, above all, there's one thing I'd re-

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have always been, and I trust

Permit me to say, in the outset, that, while I consider the

manner of negotiating and consummating the treaty as high-ly exceptionable, and while I believe that the Executive and his advisers were influenced by the most selfish and ambitious motives in originating and completing it, and practised the grossest fraud upon the Executive of Texas to in duce him to consent to the negotiation, I am free to admit that, had there existed no objections to the terms of the treaty, and none of a higher order emanating from our treaty obligations to Mexico, and had others, based upon considerations connected with our domestic and foreign policy been removed; I might have felt it to be my duty to vote for the annexation of Texas. When the question was first presented to my mind, and before I had examined it in all its bearings and probable results, I confess that I thought favorably of annexation, and so expressed myself to several of my friends and associates; but, after mature and calm no State necessity for the measure, and that the ratification of the treaty now before the Senate would not only involve he nation in an unjust war, but would, in an especial man-ner, prostrate the best interests of Louisians. These being ny solemn convictions, I have not stopped to inquire what fleet their avowal might have upon my popularity at home, as, owever gratifying a coincidence of opinion between my contituents and myself might be, my own self-respect and the

stituents and myself might he, my own self-respect and the approval of my own con-cience are still more important.

The ratification of the treaty of annexation, now before the Senate, will inevitably, in my opinion, involve us in a wer with Mexico, and, in all probabilty, in a wer with England, and perhaps with France. Every well-wisher to the prosperity of our country would consider a war with the two latter Powers, or either of them, as a national calamity; but in waging it in the awart approach on breach of treather. in waging it, in the event supposed, no breach of treaties, no violation of the laws of nations, could be justly charged against us; while, in the contest with Mexico, our national honor would be tarnished if not destroyed by the infraction of solemn treaty stipulations. Is national honor nothing? Are treaty obligations to be disregarded whenever it suits our our acts, that we are ready at any time to wage an unjust war whenever we believe that we possess the physical power to grafify an insatiable lust for territory, or when we may consider that additional territory is needed to preserve a poconsider that additional territory is necessary to the peculiar institutions of the South, or for any other of the thousand purposes for which reckless ambition might suggest the acquisition of additional territory. Say that Texas is sunexed with an eye to the preservation of the balance of political power, how many slave States can we make out of it? Four would be a best number. But while we are carring out these be a I beral number. But, while we are carving out these States, would nothing be done in the Northwest? When the vast country north and west of Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, comes to be peopled and formed into States, to say nothing of the Oregon Territory west of the Mountains, what becomes of this equilibrium? To New Mexico, California, &c.; and, as our brethren at the North would probably be as anxious for the preservation of an equilibrium as ourselves, to what point would such a wild and monstrous doctrine lead us? To the purchase or conquest of Mexico on the one side, end of the Canades on the other; while such a course of national policy, to say nothing of its iniquity, were war necessary to effectuate it, mus bring about a combination of the civilized world against us Such a course would not be dissimilar from that I have scmetimes known pursued by planters in the South, who, instigated by vanity or avarice, have gone on purchasin plantation after plantation, in order, as they said, to remov

estates in bankruptcy and utter ruin. We know that in some of the States, uch as Kentucky and Tennessee, the disposition to get rid of their slaves, and to turn their attention to manufactures, increasing, and that in others, such as Maryland and tal invested labor produces but a small return upon has been principally supplied with the slaves that she needed. Let recording to the property of the form of the property of the p power, should all or the these States join themselves, as in the course of time they would probably do, to the non-slaveholding States? The beam will be kicked with a vengeance, and we shall run the risk of losing from our side and support States already populous and influential, for the uncertain prospect of securing the aid of a country yet unsettled, and to settle which will necessarily meaher average.

sarily weaken ourselves. sarily weaken ourselves.

Let me examine this question, of a political balance, in another aspect. Southern gentlemen have affirmed that unless Texas is annexed, the North will have the preponderance in both branches of Congress, and that then slavery will not be secure from the ruthless attacks of the abolitionists. My ancestors emigrated from England more than one hundred years ago, and settled in Virginia and their one hundred years ago, and settled in Virginia, and their descendants, years ago, and settled in Virginia, and their descendants, without a single exception that I know of, have from that period resided in the slaveholding portion of the United States. The destiny of the South will be the destiny of my period resided in the slaveholding portion of the United States. The destiny of the South will be the destiny of my children. I am, moreover, one of those who believe that the physical and moral condition of the slaves of the South is seperior to that of many of the manufacturing and laboring classes of the old and new world; and I do not believe that slavery is a political or moral evil. Whenever, therefore, the institution of slavery, guarantied by the compact of our Union, shall be seriously assailed, I shall be found as ready to defend it, come from what quarter the attack may, as any of those who claim to be, par excellence, its peculiar guardians and protectors; many of whom, however, I must say, evince more zeal than judgment, more bravado than true courage, in the course they pursue. Possessing, then, every motive, from birth, education, and long-cherished opinions and well-matured convictions, to say nothing of interest, to watch over and protect, as far as I sm able, the institution of slavery, I am decidedly of opinion that the smnetation of Texas to the United States will not give any additional security to the South; and that, on the contrary, our position will be weakened by such a measure. Let us suppose, for a moment, that there exists now, or may hereafter exist, a fixed purpose on the part of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas to the Drivator of the force of the same and the purpose on the part of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas of the purpose on the part of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas of the course the part of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas of the course of the same and the cultivation of sugar, will be the ready to sugar to the cultivation of sugar to the present overgrown crops, and these will be produced by laborers not now producing more than purpose on the part of our brethren of the non-slaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas arrest that purpose, or would it not rather stimulate it? Say that they are even at this moment resolved on the abolition of slavery in the United States: of course, they must be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and to dissolve that at any time, for any cause, is to produce civil war. Any attempt on the part of the North-to interfere with slavery must end in a disruption of the Union,; and none know this fact better than our Northern brethren, and none, I am sure, would deprecate such a result more than they. Interest, to say nothing of patriotism, would forbid such an idea. The love of the Union is as strong in the North as in the South; its dissolution would such as it is such as its dissolution.

on principles," that he would, should it become necessary—that is, if a majority of Congress declared against us— interpose his ordo to save us. They seemed to forget that when such a crisis arrived a dissolution would have virtu-ally taken place, and that the South would have had to rely Fellow-citizens: I have always been, and I trust I shall always be, ready to make known to my constituents, freely and unreservedly, the opinions I may entertain upon such subjects as may be brought before me as one of their Senators in Congress. In consonance with this rule of my political life, I sm anxious to communicate to you, at the earliest moment propriety would permit, the reasons which have influenced me in my fixed purpose to vote sgainst the ratification of the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States; and I avail myself of this mode of address in preference to the alternative of waiting for an opportunity to make a speech, which might be laid before you by the removal of the injunction of secrecy from our proceedings. patriotism which, however others may think, I believe still burns with as bright a flame in the North as in any other portion of the Union, must be extinguished; self-interest, which often influences men whom no other feeling can reach, must be forgotten, before the non-slaveholding States can consent to interfere with and destroy our privileges and property. But should all these considerations fail—should our Northern brethren, carried away by a blind funaticism, forgetful of justice, right, and country, of all the advantages of Union, of the glory we have achieved under the same "star-spangled baner," be willing to undertake to interfere with or davery, we shall then have but one last resort—one melancholy alternative—we must rely upon our own stout arms and brave hearts for the defence of our property and firesides. I am not one of those who believe in the notion industri-

ously propagated by the friends of annexation, that, if the treaty is rejected, the Texians will unite themselves with, or sell their slaves to, England. The present population of Texas consists principally, almost entirely, of emigrants from the slaveholding States of our Union. By education, by habit, they are favorable to, and believe in the necessity of slave labor, and they would be as prompt to repel any attack slave labor, and they would be as prompt to repet any attack upon the institution of slavery as ourselves. To assume, therefore, that the Texians are prepared to form an alliance with England, upon the condition of the abolition of slavery for a stipulated price, is to assume that the whole of the present population are prepared to abandon Texas, and to remove either to Great Britain or to the free States of this Union; for no Southern men can for a moment imagine that they for no Southern men can for a moment imagine that they will remain in a country where their slaves have become their equals. Equally violent is the presumption that the Textans are prepared, or could be induced, to sell their slaves to England, with the intention of becoming residents of the slave-holding States of the Union; for it can hardly be supposed that they would be willing or weak enough to sell their neholding States of the Union; for it can hardly be supposed that they would be willing or weak enough to sell their negroes to England for \$200 each, when they would have to pay \$500 each for those they might need in the country of their adoption. This idea, therefore, is not well-founded, but highly absurd, and a gross insult to Texas. We were told the same thing in 1837, when Texas applied for admission into the Union. The accusation was false then, and the prediction will prove equally false now. England, moreover, as Lord Aberdeen informs us, is desirous of the separate and independent existence of Texas, and we have good reason to believe that such is the wish of France. We have no right to doubt the sincerity of these great Powers, but at the same time I think it the duty of our Government to make known to them, and to the world, that any attempt on their part, or on the part of any other European power, to colonize Texas, or to interfere in her internal affairs, or to take her under their peculiar protection, will be considered an aggression by the peculiar protection, will be considered an aggression by the States, dangerous to our peace and safety, and will be esisted accordingly.

By this much talked-of treaty, the United States will be

bound to assume the debt of Texas, "should it not exceed ten millions of dollars." Although this particular sum be specified, will we not be obliged to assume the debt even sh it amount to fifty millions, and are you prepared to add so greatly to your present indebtedness, or, in order to, get rid-of it, would you be willing to resort to the cheap and easy mode of repudiation? Strange things sometimes occur in political life, and had I not become fully aware of this fact. I should have been astonished at the effrontery with which some of the friends of Texas advocate the assumption of its debt, at the same time that they cannot listen with patience to any proposition which might be made for the arrangement ayment of the debt owing by some of the States already used within the pale of the Union, and which, one might hink, would be first entitled to their sympathies. Having thus glanced, fellow-citizens, at these points

general interest to our country, let us look a little into the

effects of annexation upon Louisiana as a cotton and sugar producing State. It is my deliberate opinion that, should the treaty he ratified, the lands of Louisiana will be reduced a troublesome neighbor or to round off their landed estate, until they have involved themselves inextricably in debt, and have terminated their ambitious efforts to acquire baronial evenly five per cent. in value, and our great staples fifty per cent. Emigration to Louisians from the Atlantic slave-olding States will cease—in fact we may expect partial emigration from Louisians to Texas. This being the c shall we find a market for our improved or unimproved lands!

An improved tract of land now worth fifty thousand dollars would not commissed wenty thousand, as no purchases could o found. To what a condition would this state of things reduce the indebted portion of our people, who might wish to sell, or whose estates might be sold under execution? The effect upon the price of sugar and cotton will be equally as great. We know from actual experiment that sugar of the best quality can be made in Texas, and that the climate of that country is more favorable to its production than that of cost him fifty dollars per acre, expect to compete successfully with his rival in Texas, who removes from Virginia and buys his land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre? The same may he said of the competition of the Texan cotton planter. The land would be much cheaper, and the climate and soil as well, if not better, a lapted to its cultivation. But there yet remains a more important consideration and one there yet remains a more important consideration, and one which more seriously affects our interests as sugar and cotton planters; and that is, the rapid and immense addition which planters; and that is, the rapid and immense addition which would be made to the quantity of our staples. If the treaty be ratified, there can be no doubt that in the next three years two hundred and fifty thousand working hands will be intro-duced into Texas from the United States, and principally from sections of the slaveholding States producing no sugar and but little cotton. This force employed in Texas, say two hundred thou-and hands in the cultivation of cotton and fify thousand in the cultivation of sugar, will be the means of add-

whelming importance that we should be ready to sacrifice for its attainment those great principles—such as a national cur-rency, a tariff, a distribution of the public lands—for which we have so long and so manfully contended? To obtain Texas, which can be obtained at this time only with danger favor of a dissolution of the Union, and to dissolve that at and dishonor, are you willing to throw overboard these and

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